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31 MARCH 1987

East Europe Report

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BRIEFS

BALTIC COUNTRIES CONFERENCE--The 28th workers conference of the Baltic Sea countries and of Norway and Iceland at which representatives of more than 100 million trade unionists will meet, has been convened in Leningrad for June 1987. This decision was adopted by the international standing committee of the workers conferences at its session in Rostock this weekend. The main subject of the conference--"For stronger joint trade union activities in the struggle for securing peace, for a world without nuclear arms, for international cooperation and social progress"--was also adopted unanimously. Other topics which will be discussed during the meeting from 8 to 12 June at three discussions forums will be the responsibility of trade unions in the various social systems in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, the commitment to zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as problems related to the scientific-technical revolution, environmental protection, and the representation of trade union interests. Heinz Hanns (GDR), chairman of the standing committee, stressed that the trade unionists from the Baltic Sea region have created a good basis for the conference with their many activities. In the debate, trade unionists such as Olav Boye (Norway), Gerhard Siebert (FRG), Christina Nordgren-Silvonen (Finland), Tryggvi Benediktsson (Iceland), and others praised the peace proposals made by the Soviet Union 1 year ago, which point out practicable roads toward creating a world without nuclear weapons by the year 2000. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 87 p 2] /9604

CSO: 2300/211

FURTHER EXPORT SUCCESS OF KRAKOW FIRM QUESTIONED

Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] I need not try to convince anyone how difficult it is today to find a enterprise which is doing very well. And furthermore, if its economic indicators are excellent, not to mention exemplary, than the surprise and admiration is even greater. The Krakow Measurement Apparatus Factory (KMAF), which was awarded a certificate "For Distinguished Achievements in Export in 1986" by the minister of foreign trade, is just such a factory. Let us add that it was one of 47 domestic enterprises to receive this honor and the special prizes awarded by the minister totaled 2 million zlotys.

And here are the indicators: Total sales were 37 percent higher than last year; export grew 66 percent, including 28.5 percent to capitalist countries. Productivity rose 29.1 percent, while wages grew only 27.5 percent. When I asked the managing director, Dr Adam Peszka, whether he is not afraid that this growth would not end soon, he replied, "Our physical capacity might come to an end, but not our intellectual capacity."

The first products produced by KMAF years ago were flow meters. Today the home plant in Krakow and factories in Limanowa and Tarnow (which form an integral whole) are producing the latest electronics--resistance and thermoelectrical temperature sensors, humidity sensors, meters and recorders, thermal energy measurement devices, and microcomputer systems. Interestingly enough, and this is emphasized in the conversations, 90 percent of the products exported to the countries were developed by its own staff and in its own facilities. After certification by foreign buyers, the products are being used in equipment manufactured by such renowned Western firms as Philips, Siemens, Degus, Heraeus, and others. KMAF also believes that in order to do a good job today in exporting, long-range cooperation with leading Western firms is essential. Such a marriage with Siemens, for example, has made it possible for the factory to place temperature sensors (which have a good reputation with customers) in the SICLIMAT system, and the future for thermal energy meters and air-conditioning equipment looks very good.

What is their prescription for success? Speed, high quality, efficiency and reliability.

In this calendar and fiscal year, KMAF promises another 30 percent growth in sales of its own products and a 30 percent growth in export to Western markets. The hitch is that the financial regulations now in effect may torpedo this, because they make the profitability of such a high growth rate questionable. We know that productivity growth must be followed by wage growth. Yet already, a huge tax has been placed on a wage growth of over 12 percent, which makes any kind of production effort doubtful. The question to the minister of finances must be: Are we supposed to match the average, or support those who are the best? I am opting for the second choice.

9295

CSO: 2600/359

POLONIA FIRM 'IPACO' PROFILED

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 87 pp 4,5

[Article by Waldemar Piasecki: "'IPACO—or the President's Revenge"]

[Text] The subject of Polonia and foreign firms has often appeared in the press. But we must admit that it is rarely accompanied by a serious examination of the factors which determine the operation of these enterprises, and the dominating element is sensation. Or when the state treasury detects a violation of regulations, or an example of lightning-rapid advancement in a career is cited, or of high earnings or managerial methods of management. Then the dominating element is emotion, which has no relation to objectivism or common sense.

The popular REPORTERS' EXPRESS, which appeared on the newsstands in mid-December, contains a report by Jerzy Slawomir Mac ("Smelly Business") about the most powerful Polonia firm and its owner, i.e., engineer Ignacy Zdzislaw Soszczynski and Inter-Fragrance. This report seems to deserve special recommendation to anyone who wants a picture of a Polonia business untainted by myths. At the end of the report, an excerpt from Soszynski's book, "How to Become a Billionaire," is quoted. Here, in part, is what he says: " (...) After all, Soszynski (and his firm) did not steal this money—the money which does not allow other people to sleep. He earned it legally under tax laws more stringent than any he had heard of anywhere in the world. These are tax regulations which give the state treasury four-fifths of his income. Was he supposed to scatter the rest of this money riding around the country in a wooden cart dressed in a Lowicz costume? Only one person wins a race, even if all of those who start want to win. (...) If all of them ran fairly, adapting themselves to the speed of the last one, the fans would boo them off the playing field. The economy is also a kind of contest and it is not my fault that Soszynski wins, which upsets the judges more than it does the public."

In Miedzyrzec the Public First Sniffed the Sensational...

The long-term president of the Odziez [Clothing] Labor Cooperative, Henryk Nowosielski, a figure known in the entire Bielsk Podlaski Voivodship, after his idea to convert the factory from a cooperative to a so-called "key" organization was defeated, submitted his resignation. No, he did not have to resign. He simply recognized that when his plans were not approved (75

percent plus 1 vote of the cooperative's members; there were five votes lacking), he should leave. After 10 years as president.

Almost immediately representatives of the owner of International Production and Cooperation (IPACO), (a Polonia, and more precisely a foreign, firm) came to Nowosielski, who was on leave, with a proposal to organize its clothing-production factory in Miedzyrzec. The former president asked for a week to think it over and finally agreed. And then the talk began about the "president's revenge." The gossip took on absurd proportions (for example, the story that Nowosielski wants to see "Odziez" go down the tubes).

Kazimerz Telega, the mayor, says:

—Just the very establishment of a firm in Miedzyrzec was an event, because our voivodship is a "blank space" on the map (there are only two firms here). That is probably why a government representative was sent to our area. People were beginning to wonder what was going to be done there and there were also those who said that the same thing was going to be done as in Odziez, except at lower prices, in order to destroy the competition. The rumors became particularly prevalent when a large number of the specialists who identified with his ideas went with Nowosielski. It turned out, however, that it was none of these things...

The mechanism of every Polonia firm is driven by export and import. These are two wheels of the same bicycle. When one wheel stops turning, the bicyclist falls off. The cost-effectiveness analysis says that something has to be sold abroad, something which costs relatively little to manufacture here, and that something has to be imported, something which costs relatively little to buy in the West and for which there is a demand in this country. It is obvious that no one in the capitalist countries is going to sell for zlotys, therefore we have to sell goods for dollars in order to have them to make our purchases. Naturally, we are talking only about processed products and not finished products (that is what foreign-trade offices are for).

It was decided in IPACO that clothing will be the export. Contacts were established with four firms in the FRG and two in Switzerland. All of them had had earlier trade contacts with Poland and all were proposed to IPACO through our Foreign Trade Enterprises (FTE). All of the export of the Miedzyrzec firm leaves the country via POLCORTEX FTE.

—I think that this is the best arrangement, says Nowosielski. Our firms cannot afford their own foreign marketing. Furthermore, there are strong commercial ties between FTE and our Western customers and we must make use of them. Naturally, such "service" is expensive, but it also ensures the continuity of export orders.

We Are Not Talking About Hong Kong...

—is the rejoinder of IPACO's Clothing Department director to the report that literally everything for the production of clothing comes from the FRG and Switzerland. Labor costs in the clothing subsectors in the people's democracy countries are higher than in Hungary or Bulgaria. However, the history of

tailoring in Poland and the belief that it is of high quality is the determining factor. This is very important in the West and IPACO has proof of it. The Hungarians wanted to sew some products for a West German firm and their proposed prices were several marks per unit lower than ours. But Miedzyrzec got the order.

At this point it seems quite relevant to ask: What does IPACO sew?

The answer: "Everything except men's ready-to-wear," does not tell it all. For women it sews dresses, gowns, suits and jackets. For boys it sews suits, jackets and windbreakers. And finally, sports outfits, which are the firm's specialty. These are different types of skiing garments and all kinds of coveralls for the well-known Swiss firm ROBEX. The contract with the customer does not stipulate that the patterns cannot be copied, and production using them can be sold elsewhere, but, of course, the patterns cannot be sold. Unfortunately, this production is not available for zlotys. This is due, first, to the contracts (the raw materials are purchased for a specific number of garments). Second, what exchange rates and ratios should be used to calculate the zlotys price of a sports suit which is worth, let us say, 350 FRG marks? IPACO might eventually be interested in working with PEMEX, but on the basis of an economic partnership.

Having discussed the operation of the first wheel in IPACO's bicycle, let us go on to the other. It is, generally speaking, modernity and progress.

IPACO Is Computerizing the Polish National Bank (PNB)

It turned out from the calculations that the most profitable subsector for the Polish market will be computers. Therefore, the decision was made to assemble computers and their peripheral equipment and install them in large economic entities. Naturally, the right people were needed to do this. A contest was announced and some rather "peculiar" conditions were stipulated: a) age, no more than 25; b) a degree in electronics or an allied field; c) knowledge of the English language; and d) lack of "contamination" by habits of traditional management and leadership at work. Initially, there were 180 applicants. After successive stages of elimination, eight remained. And wonder of wonder, they were all local people. It is they who make up the IPACO computer team which fulfills multimillion zlotys contracts for factories, headquarters' offices, and enterprises.

In 1986 PNB asked for bids on computerization of its organization throughout the entire country. Twenty-five Polonia and foreign companies submitted bids. After a thorough examination of all of them, the PNB experts chose IPACO. The contract, worth several hundred million zlotys, covers not only installation of computers, but their servicing. And here there is a very stringent stipulation: computer downtime due to failure may not exceed 48 hours. Say what you like, this is a hit, if only because the firm has been in operation only since March 1984 and the computer section is even newer than that. One may also conclude that in the eyes of the bank, the firm has the reputation of being dependable and reliable.

Both wheels are turning out close to 700,000 DM annually (last year) and almost 1 billion zlotys. This is turnover, not to be confused with profit.

Brigade, i.e., Without "Human Affairs"

Normally it is like this: The seamstress goes to her boss and says that her child is sick and she would like to leave early, or that her husband got drunk and that is why she came to work late. Or, very simply, she is taking time off to get ready for Christmas Eve.

In IPACO, from the very beginning, a brigade system has been in effect (this is the term used by the Soviets and other socialist countries), or, in other words, partnership teams (the term used in the West). It is based on joint responsibility for production and the bonuses that go with it and on the efficient operation of the mechanisms of human selection. In Miedzyrzec it is like this: A newly employed seamstress is assigned to a category 1 brigade. After 3 months she receives 90 percent of the average earnings and during this time is supposed to reach full productivity, which also means 100 percent pay. After the test period, the brigade decides whether their new colleague will stay or have to leave. Sentiment plays no part; no one wants to have his (or her) pay reduced just because of friendship. If the worker does not pass the test, she goes into a category 2 brigade (70 percent of earnings). But if she fails these incentive criteria too, she is fired. However, if she exceeds the productivity quota, she may be accepted in the category 1 brigade. In special cases and for exceptionally difficult jobs, category S (110 percent of earnings) brigades may be formed.

—We have no problems with discipline or so-called "human affairs" to explain lack of productivity or laziness, says Nowosielski. The brigade system is the only one acceptable in a Polonia firm such as ours. And this is not simply a statement for USSR consumption or for propaganda effect. The brigade is a highly selective system.

Very simply, the system affects earnings, which now range from 20,000 to 42,000 zlotys a month.

Large and Small Satisfactions

Henryk Nowosielski is a Miedzyrzec patriot. He believes that whatever he does, something should remain from it. That is how it was with Odzies and that is how it is in IPACO. As distinct from many other Polonia firms, the Miedzyrzec firm invested on a large scale. At a cost of 400 million zlotys (in last year's prices), a production plant covering 4,000 square meters will be built. The building is already up, at the exit from town in the direction of Biala Podlaska.

—Whatever may happen to firms in Poland, this building will remain. No one will put it into his pocket and take it out of the country, says the director. Something will remain...

That is a large satisfaction.

Talking about the smaller ones, Nowosielski recalls a recent reports-election conference of the local party organization. It was agreed that he would conduct it, and in the elections to the Local Inspection and Audit Commission he received 93 out of 100 possible votes. Also, all of the inspection teams which visited IPACO last year gave the firm favorable ratings. He says that this may answer the question whether the town has accepted IPACO. Or the the more general question, the model of the functioning of a Polonia-foreign business as a whole. Nor does he make a secret of the fact that without the style of thinking and acting which the owner of the firm, Krzysztof Sochacki, in Vienna, represents, the above answers would be a more difficult task.

9295

CSO: 2600/359

BRIEFS

TRANSFORMERS TO CHINA--Already this year our transformers will become part of the Chinese Republic's power system, engineer Eugeniusz Kozlowski, first assistant to the director of ELTA Transformer and Electrical Apparatus Factory in Lodz, told EXPRESS. The contract was signed several months ago. The Chinese have ordered 17 medium-power (315 MVA) grid transformers and 15 high-power ones (100 MVA). The order is worth 23 million Swiss francs. It should be added that this is the factory's largest export transaction. The Lodz factory has a good reputation among world producers of power equipment. Transformers bearing the ELTA nameplate have been used for many years in the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Power engineers in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Turkey are also using them. Lodz transformers have also been installed in three power plants in Turkey. ELTA's export success is particularly valuable because the transformers manufactured there were designed in its own design office in collaboration with the Electronics Institute. [Text] [Warsaw EXPRESS WIECZORNY in Polish 19 Jan 87 p 2] 9295

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS--Moscow, 25 February--Polish economic missions in Moscow organized a meeting here today with representatives of Soviet ministries, amalgamated industries and industrial enterprises which recently had been granted the right to carry on an independent activity on foreign markets. The aim of the meeting was to acquaint the newly established Soviet trade organizations with the organization of the Polish foreign trade system and the development of Polish Economic relations with foreign countries. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 25 Feb 87 LD] /12913

POLISH-VIETNAMESE TRADE PROTOCOL--Hanoi, 20 February--A trade protocol for 1987 between Poland and Vietnam was signed here today. The value of mutual turnover was set at about 74 million roubles, that is 15 percent more than in the last year's trade protocol. Poland will import from Vietnam such products as zinc, natural rubber, tea, coffee, cinnamon, pepper, coconut oil, tools and products made out of tropical wood. In return Vietnam will import machines and equipment for the mining, food, chemical and textile industries, polyester fabrics and spare parts for production lines delivered earlier. The protocol was signed by Polish and Vietnamese Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Helmut Floeth and TA CA. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 20 Feb 87 LD] /12913

THAI COMMERCE MINISTER VISITS--Warsaw, 11 March--Thailand's Minister of Commerce Montree Pongpanit paid a three-day official visit to Poland, during which he was received by Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Cwiazda and met Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, among other officials. During plenary talks at the Foreign Trade Ministry the sides discussed the entirety of issues relating to Polish-Thai economic cooperation and the two-way trade. The possibility of Polish enterprises participating in the implementation of Thai investment programmes also came under review, the prospective fields of cooperation including power engineering and the maritime economy. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 11 Mar 87 LD] /12913

NEW BANK NOTES--The chairman of the Polish National Bank has decreed that bank notes of the nominal value of Z10,000 will be introduced into circulation [date not given]. The size of the new bank note will be the same as that of other bank notes. Its basic colors will be navy blue, green, and violet-pink, and it will carry the image of the poet Stanislaw Wyspianski. [Summary] [Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 12 Feb 87 p 2 AU] /12913

SHIPIARD WORKERS DEPARTURES QUESTIONED--Television News has just been informed that Zbigniew Messner, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has deputed the minister of the metallurgical and engineering industries to investigate promptly and in depth the matters broached in Tuesday's television reportage in the series "Let's Be Frank." Minister Janusz Maciejewicz is also the present to the premier the appropriate conclusions. We remind you that at issue is the departure of qualified shipyard workers to work in smaller companies, cooperatives, and Polish-foreign joint enterprises, which offer much higher rates of pay than in the shipyard. The reportage showed how the new employers hire these skilled tradesmen straight from the building yard, paying considerably higher rates for the same work. [No video available] [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Mar 87 LD] /12913

NAKASONE RECEIVES TRADE MINISTER--Tokyo, 10 March--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik, heading a Polish economic delegation to Japan, has been received by Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone. Minister Wojcik also held talks with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadashi Kuranari, Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura and Minister of Finance Kiichi Miyazawa. Members of the Polish delegation have also met with representatives of Japanese financial and industrial circles and continued talks with Japanese ministerial officials. The delegation came to Japan to get acquainted with possibilities of cooperation between the Polish industry and Japanese firms. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 10 Mar 87 LD] /12913

CSSR TRADE MINISTER VISITS--Warsaw, 11 March--Minister of Trade of the Czech Socialist Republic Jozef Raab has paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish Minister of Internal Trade and Services Jerzy Jozwiak. During the visit, the sides evaluated the implementation of tasks ensuing from arrangements included in the protocol on the exchange of consumer goods and scientific and technological cooperation for the year 1987 and preparations for the exchange in 1988. Both ministers pointed to the 20 percent increase of value of this year's turnover as compared to 1986, and put foreign trade enterprises engaged in the turnover under the obligation to study possibilities to further increase the value of exchange by 10 million roubles by means of searching a wider variety of goods and the introduction of new partners to the exchange between warehouses. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2925 GMT 11 Mar 87 LD] /12913

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS PROPOSED CHANGES IN FEDERAL FINANCING

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Rajko Vujatovic and Zvonko Tarle: "So That the Economy Would Not Suffer"]

[Text] We asked the following question of Yugoslav economists who gathered at the traditional conference in Opatija: Will the new concept of financing the federation really change the nature of the relations in the federation which the Ljubljana newspaper DELO fears?

For many years already in our country the argument has been openly and stealthily debated whether we still are a federal community or whether we are a specific confederate community. However, there are really very few persons who would have predicted that we would come to a point where we would also argue about how our community should be financed.

This, however, did indeed occur. A dilemma occurred which became more and more politicized from day to day: how the federation should be financed without also jeopardizing our federal essence, the role of the republics and provinces and their linkage with the federation? To make matters more complicated, unfortunately we did not even start to argue about what to do in order for us to gradually obtain a cheaper government.

Now then, what does this really involve?

It is a well known fact - it, simply stated, the federation has been financed up to now out of three sources: through the collection of customs duties and the turnover tax - general jurisdiction through the contributions made by the republics and provinces and also, and we have to recognize this too, through the "printing of money" and inflation. The draft of the resolution for next year proposes, however, that the first two sources of financing continue to exist still further and that the contributions from the republics and provinces be discontinued. Why do we mention this, why might this become controversial?

At first glance, there seems to be no reason [to raise the question], but nevertheless something bad seems to be brewing at this time. For example, there was a commentary recently in the Ljubljana newspaper DELO in which it is stated, among other things, that the budget proposal for 1987, to be more accurate the proposal for a new form of financing the federation, is only acceptable at first sight. And it goes on to say: "It is obvious that this does not merely concern the technical and financial realization of the manner in which funds are collected to finance the federation, but rather this is an issue that concerns the system. Business is being conducted in the federation, the regulating of which has been surrendered by the republics and provinces to the federation, i.e., they have reached an agreement that they will carry out the business there jointly. Consequently, this is their right and their obligation.

"Especially if the federation would be financed exclusively out of its own funds, the responsibility on the part of the republics and the provinces for the content of the work in the federation could be reduced, and this could lead to a weakening of the close links between the republics and the provinces vis-a-vis the federation, and this cannot be permitted in our form of federalism, in which the federation is not at all any kind of supranational being, but rather it is the joint right and concern of all republics. This, in effect, could change the character of our federal system of government."

[DELO says] The substance and not the technique of the form of collecting funds is the determining factor in the financing of the Yugoslav National Army which is a joint matter of all of the Yugoslav peoples and ethnic groups since all of them are responsible for its development, and it is normal that people have to know (and that they also decide on this) why and how much to earmark for the Yugoslav National Army. It is not the same thing if they are responsible above all for collecting these funds in the republics and the provinces or if the money is automatically collected from the turnover taxes that are paid. "According to the newspaper," this could result in the people becoming partially alienated from the problems of the Yugoslav National Army.

[DELO says] The proponents of the new form of financing the federation probably prepared the proposal because they believed that this would simplify the way funds are collected for the federal budget. It would appear, however, that they were wrong, since they had not taken into account the substantive aspects. This is why they will probably have to withdraw the current proposal and use the old, proven methods.

The budget is not only a legal matter

It is a difficult and thankless task to forecast how things will eventually develop, but it is certain that the point of view of DELO cannot be overlooked, especially since certainly the matter does not exclusively concern journalistic option which can be completely limited territorially. This is why BORBA did a quick survey among the participants in the traditional annual conference of Yugoslav economists in Opatija on the question: What do you think of the criticisms by the newspaper DELO of the new concept for financing the federal budget?

Dr Davor Savin, professor at Zagreb University, who is also active at present in the Federal Assembly, made the following statement: "The budget and the way that it is established in a state is not just a legal matter but also an economic matter, since a certain amount of money is needed to meet all of the financing requirements of the state and therefore to me, as an economist, the matter that is of the greatest interest is whether the provision of that sum of money is ensured and in what way. I have the feeling that, based on that commentary from the newspaper DELO the question of the budget is being raised now more as a legal question."

Dr Savin went on to say: "The entire problem is different and outside of the concept we are discussing." "Furthermore," continues Dr Davor Savin, "I believe that for implementing the stabilization policy it is necessary to have greater integration of the federal government, since some matters, owing to their intervening nature, are such that they have to be handled at the federal level in order to attain the necessary economic result. A somewhat stronger role must be played on the part of the state in stabilization efforts. The question arises, however, regarding to what extent the existence of independent sources for financing the federation would enable the state to also carry out an independent economic policy. Consequently, it is not necessary to raise the question of why the federation would not have the resources in its financial reserves to be able to intervene in that direction where it could evaluate whether this is necessary in the interest of Yugoslavia as a whole, let us say in the case of inclusion into the "Eureka" project, also when the issue concerns rapid moves on the international market, either in regard to foreign exchange or in regard to raw materials; for how could we cancel out the effects of some exceptional occurrence of events in the international scene?", Dr Savin asks himself.

"Considered from the viewpoint of the implementation of macroeconomic policy, the non-existence of specific and compulsory financial resources for the federation would be unthinkable. If we reject the form of financing through contributions from the republics and provinces", continues Dr Savin, "then understandably the customs tariffs and taxes must assume all of the additional burden. This is, however, synonymous with greater inflation, whether this has to do with the former sources (customs tariffs, turnover taxes), or with the latter sources (primary issue of money) of funds. In the first case, this would occur through greater expenditures and in the second case through greater demand." "Consequently", concludes Dr Savin, "we do not have any great leeway for increasing taxes and customs tariffs."

How associated labor can be freed

Franjo Ostojic, President of the Association of Economists of Croatia, assured us: "Let us not make any big statements now about this matter of whether the proposed concept of financing the federation is disruptive or is not disruptive of our federation. I look upon this from the point of view of how much the economy will be burdened, in other words whether the economy will be burdened more or burdened less. This is much more essential to me than constructing some tales about our federal system. Perhaps this new way to finance the federation is more certain and more stable. The proponents most probably took this into account."

"Let us be sincere. This is most assuredly a more certain and stable form of financing the federation, but," warns Ostojic, "you cannot tell me that in this way the economy will not be burdened to a greater extent. And in regard to the question of whether this is predominantly a financial-technical or a systematic matter, I am inclined to share the opinion that this is both a financial-technical and a systematic matter." "It all depends", concludes Ostojic, "on from what point of view someone looks upon the entire complex nature of this problem."

We also posed this question to the deputy manager of the Republic Bureau of Planning of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Nikola Obradovic, who warned us at the beginning of the interview that it is not difficult to answer the question of the way to finance the federation if the entire problem is not politicized. "You see," he said, "up to now about 90 percent of the federal budget has been determined in a fixed manner in terms of how it is to be spent and this is also a reason why the budget has not been a great element in the stabilization policy, and consequently I do not see any reason for any particular dispute concerning how these funds should be collected. I would be pleased if the federal budget were to be thought of as a stabilizing factor and not as a destabilizing factor, since it has been a stabilizing factor up to now."

Obradovic went on to say: "I do not know how the old way of financing the federation has hampered us, when considering that the old way and budget have fulfilled all of the planned needs. The method that has been used up to now has even facilitated the work of the federation, since those problems were to a large extent placed on the shoulders of the republics and provinces. However, in this newly-proposed method the Federal Executive Council (FEC) assumes a much greater responsibility upon itself, since up to now that burden had been borne by the republics regardless of how difficult it was for them. Let us not be naive. With this proposal, the Federal Executive Council will have to resort to raising the customs tariffs or the turnover taxes or else through a primary issue of money, whether or not it wishes to do so. This is because I do not know how the Federal Executive Council could otherwise make up for the funds that the republics and the provinces will no longer provide."

"You are asking me", said Obradovic, "whether this will have an effect on the character of our federal system of government?" "It would be bad", he asserted, "if financial operations concerning the budget were to result in changes in our federal essence. In that case something else would be out of order. I assure you that this will not happen. And when you ask me whether this is a systemic or financial-technical matter I would not be able to give you an answer to that question, since I do not know whose idea this is and perhaps for this reason it would be a good idea to pose this question at other levels, that is, the question should not be asked only among economists, but also there where this has been discussed on a more practical level," Nikola Obradovic ended up saying.

Unreserved Support of the Federal Executive Council

The academician Branislav Soskic supports without reservations the idea of the Federal Executive Council: "I think that the new method which is now being proposed for financing the federation is better. The existing system of financing is archaic in my opinion. It is possible, namely, to show clear evidence in support of changing the existing system of forming the federal budget, so that, on the one hand, the republics and the provinces would not lose and, on the other hand, the federation would win, above all owing to the possibility of more efficient implementation of economic policies. It is more natural, normal and logical that specific sources exist which provide the revenue for the federation. Up to now the federal budget has been the subject of great guessing. I am an advocate of having the federation possess its own, fixed and firm sources of financing."

Academician Soskic notes that, besides the fact that the way in which we have been forming the federal budget is outmoded, this form of financing has led to unnecessary administrative procedures, the need for continuous agreements and at times bad blood and the same question has always been asked: whether some republic has given more or less.

The academician Branislav Soskic from Titograd unequivocally believes what he states in the following: "It is better that the contribution to the federal budget made by the republics and provinces not become like a link of unity," states Soskic, "since this leads more to a confederative type of state. Why? We need a unified market, a unified economy, a unified Yugoslav area. Let us not forget that this proposal of the Federal Executive Council presents precisely this first of all, that is to say, the coherency of our community."

Dr Zoran Popov from the Institute for Economic Research in Belgrade is also an advocate of the new concept for forming the federal budget: "The state must have its authentic, clearly defined revenue and clearly defined authority. This is the principle of a budget since such an institution has existed. The participation of the republics and the provinces is bad in principle because it makes the budget dependent and outside the politics of power on which it is based. Budget resources have some interventionist features about them. Now, if the budget becomes dependent upon the participation of someone, then the possibility of using the budget as an economic instrument is reduced, since the participation can be delayed, can fail to take place, and so forth. Thus, one should support the normal and worldwide-known solution that the budget of the federation has its authentic sources and clearly-defined interventionist characteristics. Thus, the economic significance of the federal budget must be expanded so as to become an economic instrument. If the federation does not have economic instruments by means of which it could exert an effect on a given sector of the economy (energy, essential goods, etc.) then one powerful economic form does not exist--the federation. Already the possibilities have been dangerously reduced for the state to exert an effect on the economic trends. The state must be helped to act as a powerful economic instrument to address the defects of the marketplace and to remove those defects."

"If the state does this then there is no danger, it establishes the conditions for engaging in economic undertakings, it guarantees stability and security in the functioning of the economic system," stated Dr Popov and he explained that the new method of forming the federal budget as provided for by the Resolution for next year, also in his opinion, would favorably change the way that the federation functions. If we want to strengthen the plan and the market then we must strengthen the economic interventionist characteristics of the federation and the function of the enterprise. This is because the federation is responsible for the planning function and if you do not strengthen its function there is no planning and if you do not strengthen the economic foundation of the enterprise then there is no market, so that changing the economic functions between the sociopolitical communities and the economic entities is inevitable. There is not one modern country in the world which is organized in the way that our country is organized, and I have called this--the feudalization of economic life"--stated unequivocally and clearly Dr Zoran Popov.

Who Has Which Rights

Dr Davorin Kracun, professor at the School of Economics in Maribor stressed: "The way that the federation is financed is a political issue first of all. This means that in the geometry of relations between the republics and the federation this is also not irrelevant to the economy. Unfortunately, however, the economic issue still has not assumed precedence. Looking at the problem of how to finance the federation from the economic point of view, the most important question is how large is the federal budget, how great a burden does it place on the economy and is the economy capable of bearing the burden placed upon it by that budget.

There is much research which establishes through comparative analysis that this way of determining the budget for a country such as ours is intolerable for the economy. The turnover tax, which would have to be one of the two ways to finance the federal budget, is one of the basic instruments of fiscal policy and as such it is objectively an instrument of economic policy. It has been shown, however, that the turnover tax has been indeed one of the great generators of inflation, since it has had much more the function of collecting funds for the budget and much less an economic function. Thus, for example, in this year we have experienced a great rise in prices, and not only for producer goods but also for retail goods and the main part of this difference can be attributed to the increase in the turnover tax.

The budget is one of the categories which has a great demonstrative effect on the other economic subjects. Unfortunately, this is not the only way in which inflation endangers the economy. At this time the budget does not have the role of being the first indicator of the expected level of inflation for next year. On the other hand, however, this means as a whole a smaller degree of stability in the relations. So it will happen, if the proposal of the Federal Executive Council is adopted, that next year the budget will be formed to a greater extent by subjective evaluations and methods which in our country will not be under the control of the public, under the control of the economy and under the control of the republics.

There is a delicate question--whether we need centralization--and this is advocated by the new proposal of the Federal Executive Council, in order for us to be able to overcome the economic crisis. I think that this question is not simple. We have to consolidate our economic and political system and this means that it must be clear who has which rights, who has which obligations. It must be perfectly clear that we have to insist on the market-oriented way of doing business which is based on independent economic subjects who reach decisions on the basis of their own rational interests.

The state must be strong in order to be able to fulfill the function that it has to fulfill and by all means the responsibility which is associated with this function. It is necessary to form in the area of economic policy a single and unified body, whether this be the government or some other body, and this body must have the authority to implement economic policy, and if it has this authority then naturally it will also have the responsibility.

From the economic point of view, it is necessary to insist on a market economy. To this end, a strong government is also necessary which can have effective instruments to bring such a concept to realization. From the political point of view, however, every type of centralization is contrary to the basic aspirations and constitutional principles of this society. In summary, this proposal by the Federal Executive Council does not signify any essentially new quality. It has some good and some bad points. It can also have bad consequences. I believe that this has to do only with changing the method and that this will not have any effect on either the volume of the budget or on its function. What the Federal Executive Council is advocating from the point of view of the economist is an irrelevant question.

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CIA-INSTIGATED MURDERS OF STATE LEADERS CHARGED

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH 10 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Slavcho Ravidotiev: "Bloodstained Conscience"]

[Text] To stage coups d'etat in countries insubordinate to Washington and political assassinations of state and party leaders inconvenient for the White House is a standing method of the American reactionary forces. The principal executor is the CIA of the USA. According to H. Kissinger, the CIA is capable of "destabilizing every government inconvenient for the USA." Large sums are appropriated for such operations, and there are special schools for the murderers and coup instigators at Fort Bragg (North Carolina), at Fort Benning (Georgia), in Washington, Colorado; altogether more than 25 on the territory of the USA alone.

More than 70 times during this century the American "knights of freedom" have conducted military attacks and have instigated coups all over the world. Data collected by one of the Senate committees of the USA's Congress ascertains that the CIA carries out several hundred secret operations each year. In 1954 there was a coup d'etat in Guatemala, in 1964 the victim was Brazil, while in 1973 there was the bloody tragedy in Chile where, in addition to President Allende, about 30,000 patriots also perished. Dozens of such deeds lay heavy on the CIA's conscience.

Many of the assassinations of prominent state and social leaders, mainly from the "third world," also lay heavy on the CIA's conscience.

In 1961 P. Lumumba, while in 1969 the chairman of the Liberation Front of Mosambique was assassinated. In 1973, CIA agents took away the life of V. Kabral, Secretary General of the African Liberation Party of Guinea, while in 1975, the progressive activist of Kenya, G. Karitski and S. Tolbert, brother of the president of Liberia and minister of finance perished. In 1977 the president of the Peoples Republic of Congo was assassinated, while in 1981 there was an attempt on the life of the president of Zambia. With the help of the CIA, a bullet also ended the life of Indira Ghandi.

What follows is a conspiracy to shoot M. al-Qadhdhafi and dozens of attempts on the life of F. Castro.

Many more assassinations lay heavy on the conscience of the White House and its weapon, the CIA. And not only of the White House and the CIA, but also on the American Congress who instead of controlling and preventing the bloody crimes of the center for spying and sabotage, secures for it more and more dollars, which according to some sources, exceed 22 billion.

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CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MILITIA ROLE IN PUBLIC PROPERTY PROTECTION

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 10 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Colonel Hristo Gerogiev and Major Razum Daskalov: "Security patrol--on the high level of the tasks set forth by the 13th Party Congress. National conference for the improvement of militia work. Preservation of public property. Exemplary public safety and order in populated areas. Implementation of scientific-technical innovations. The subject factor: competence and responsibility."]

[Text] A national conference for the improvement of security patrol by the People's Militia took place on 3 December 1986. Participants were: candidate-member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, Colonel-General Dimitur Stoyanov, the director of division "Public and National Safety" of the BCP Central Committee Politburo Colonel-General Velko Palin, the vice-ministers and members of the Board of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the director of the Sofia City Administration and the okrugs' administrations, their assistants of the People's Militia, the secretaries of institutional party committees, heads of departments for protection of public order and for political education, heads and assistant-heads of rayon administrations in Sofia and some of the larger cities, and officers of various divisions of the ministry.

A report on the topic "To continue the improvement of security patrol and to increase its effectiveness" was given by Lieutenant-General Ivan Dimitrov, vice-minister of internal affairs and director of the People's Militia. He emphasized that the requirements and criteria set forth by the 13th Congress of the BCP, and changing conditions require that the security patrol function of the People's Militia acquire a quality new content and purpose. This means to break away decisively from old views, limited methods, and complacency. Great expectations are placed on the implemented comprehensive system for protection of public order, on the newly formed specialized subdivisions, and the sharply increased number of militiamen performing security patrol. In spite of all this, evaluations show that the reorganization of security patrol divisions has been slow and this is a well-founded cause for alarm.

An important part of the report deals with the problems of security and protection of public property. Lately there has been some activity in

this area, however a number of inspections show that there are still unresolved problems. Installing reliable high-technology equipment and modern signaling surveillance systems in the areas has been significantly delayed. Dependence is primarily on militia manpower. The products of the electric appliances plants in Plovdiv and the factories for radio and television apparatuses in Veliko Turnovo must be implemented rapidly in the remaining sectors of the economy.

At present, our State Militia is an impressive force. But its great potential is underutilized by far. Guiltiness and inability to act correctly when finding irregularities still exist at check points. The necessary improvement is not seen in the Vratsa, Veliko Turnovo, Silistra, Plovdiv, Turgovishte, and other okrugs. Fundamental reasons for the unsatisfactory situation are insufficient stringency and ineffective control on the part of the leadership. Since the beginning of this year, for example, the heads of the rayon administrations in Razgrad, Kubrat, Devnya, Vratsa, Byala Slatina, and Pleven have not registered even a single inspection.

Later the speaker reviewed the fundamental problems in protection of public order and safety in housing projects, residential neighborhoods, public establishments, and places. He emphasized weaknesses allowed during general utilization of manpower and resources: superficial instructions given only for the sake of appearances, decreased control, lack of personal responsibility for the conditions of public order in the corresponding patrol district or beat. The roving and stationary patrol duty must be decisively improved; the militiamen must visit more often the so-called "hot" spots.

The quality of organizational and tactical work of the divisions on duty must be elevated to a new level so that they do not just passively register facts, but also take initiative in the execution of urgent operations.

Compared with other militia activities, the implementation of scientific-technical innovations in security patrol work is slowest. At present, automation in this area is almost completely absent. In the near future, the implementation of video terminals in connection with surveillance equipment, systems for automated surveillance, and technological devices for speedy checking of people and vehicles at entrances is expected.

The report pays special attention to the need to increase the competence and responsibility of the security divisional staff. It is emphasized that 60 percent of discipline violations registered are due to insufficient theoretical or practical training. Training of middle- and lower-level commanding personnel remains a problem. There are division commanders whose training and capabilities are not significantly different from that of their subordinates. It is extremely important at present for the management of the rayon administrations to increase sharply direct work with the sergeants on the staff.

There was a lively discussion on questions raised by the report.

In his speech, Major-General Purvan Rusinov, deputy chief of the Sofia City Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and head of the administration of the Peoples' Militia, spent some time on the care taken by the administration for mobilizing personnel to provide security for the many mass political, cultural and sports activities on the territory of the capital city. The control of dangerous poisons, explosive substances, and weapons is improved, as 90 percent of the corresponding areas are now equipped with SOT.

In spite of this there are many weaknesses that have not been overcome. The reasons are primarily subjective: placidity of the executive staff and falling into a rut, underestimating the responsibility assumed when patrolling an area or a beat, incompetence, and diminished control. The staff of DOT in the capital is numerous, but it is not used efficiently in providing security to public property and public areas.

The head of the okrug administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Ruse, Lieutenant-Colonel Veselin Enev, said: after the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP of 18 April 1985, great efforts were made to improve security patrol procedures, security checks, and to increase the watchfulness of the entire population. We have increased the role of society and the state in prevention work. With the collaboration of the okrug committee of the BCP we held four conferences with the most active members of the party, state, and economic okrug organizations on these questions. At party and Obshtina Councils' executive committees meetings each month we listen to information on the fulfillment of the 52d PMS [Council of Ministers Decree] and about security services provided by the establishments themselves. With our help the directors of economic projects, institutions, and other public establishments gave specific orders for security patrol by their own establishments and approved instructions for routine security checks at entrances. We conducted regular and surprise inspections and imposed sanctions on the violations found.

In this respect things are much worse in the agricultural sector. The necessary order has still not been imposed.

Colonel Stoyan Dragov, head of the okrug administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Blagoevgrad, emphasized the exceptional importance of the People's Militia cooperation with party, state, and economic organs to secure reliable protection and well organized routine for security checks at entrances. This cooperation is not easy; a great deal of persistence is necessary to overcome conservative thinking. Particularly useful are nighttime inspections conducted together with the managers of the corresponding enterprises because this way they can directly observe the level of their security.

Unfortunately, not all of the measures taken are long lasting and reliable and if these problems are not fully resolved, it is possible to destroy what has already been achieved so far.

Chief of the Security Division of the okrug administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Razgrad, Lieutenant Colonel Mityu Ganchev, noted that the security personnel actively participates in implementing the useful and comprehensive measures outlined by the Okrug committee of the BCP and demonstrate a high political activism and responsibility to ensure peaceful and creative living and work conditions for the residents of the okrug. They constantly strive to find and implement new methods and ways of work which correspond to the changing requirements of the environment. Ganchev told in detail about the new way, implemented 2 or 3 years ago in their okrug, for external security patrol of industrial sites by the State Militia. He spoke about the good results and advantages of this new system. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Ganchev emphasized that a number of problems of legal, normative, tactical, and practical nature have surfaced which must be solved promptly if we wish to strengthen the system.

Colonel Iliya Todorov, Assistant Chief of the Okrug Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Plovdiv, and Department Head in the Peoples' Militia spent some time speaking about the effectiveness of some new methods in security patrol procedures. By decision of the bureau of the okrug committee of the BCP, he said, a unified system for coordinating the activities of state, economic, and public organs and organizations has been approved. An okrug headquarters and its corresponding subdivisions in the obshtina and rayon governments, patrol districts, neighborhoods, and the more important public areas have been established.

A modern integrated security system which uses various technological devices functions in the conglomerate "Electrical Appliance Plants" since the summer of 1986. The Party and state administration of the okrug has confirmed that an economic organization will be set up which will perform the construction and assembly work necessary for the installation of similar modern security devices in other public property areas.

Major Vasil Vasilev, head of the Regional Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Kazanluk, devoted much of his speech to questions on security control of dangerous substances. With the cooperation of party organs, he said, 56 alcohol abusers who were creating a hazard were dismissed from work involving the handling of such substances. Special attention is paid to the vehicles used to transport dangerous substances. Still however, emphasized Major Vasilev, we have not solved everything related to routine security checks at entrances. Without a good reason the implementation of automated security checking systems in the plant "Friedrich Engels" has been delayed for a long time.

He also spoke about the need for large-scale implementation of specialized security equipment.

At the conference, Colonel-General Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate-member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, gave a thorough and detailed speech on the topic of security patrol procedures.

We live and work in a period of a resolute change, the minister started his speech. This change is defined by the historical decisions of the 13th party congress and by the development of the present international situation. Stoyanov discussed in detail these factors in the present situation in the country. New ways of thinking and a revolutionary new approach are necessary to be able to respond proudly to the high requirements now facing us. Scientific-technical equipment, which will be widely implemented in our system during the 9th Five-Year Plan, requires that the entire staff assimilate thoroughly and put into practice the decrees of the 13th Congress. We must break away decisively from complacency, priggishness, and unnecessary formalities, that is, from everything old. A new psychological adjustment is needed from everyone. Without such adjustment we will not be able to respond fully to the demands given to us by the party.

Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov emphasized that recently a great deal has been done to improve the role and position of security personnel. All this is a definite prerequisite for increased success. In spite of this however, the present state of security patrol work does not correspond to the increased requirements of current conditions. Changes occur slowly; no great efforts are made to eradicate weaknesses noted many times.

The responsibility of the okrug's leadership and rayon administrations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to improve and increase their work with the economic and administrative managements of enterprises and institutions and with the heads of social organizations in the neighborhoods and housing projects is still underestimated. We must go to the enterprises, the neighborhoods, to the working people. We must receive from them constant and accurate information about the situation and we also should advise them more often on different questions. It was emphasized that the potential of double jurisdiction is still underutilized. We are responsible that the okrugs and obshtina councils do not deal sufficiently with questions on security work during their sessions..

Now that the question for a resolute improvement of security patrol is raised, emphasized the minister, it is necessary to elaborate and implement strict regulations regarding security in every residential area and neighborhoods. Routine security checks at entrances in enterprises and institutions must be increased.

The question of the work of DOT was closely examined. Once again it was strongly emphasized that they an important and great force. Often however, we are satisfied with mediocre measures and mediocre work in this field. Quantities, numbers, and activities are registered, but no attention is paid to what happens on the street and in public places. The minister recommended to increase the strength of specialized KOS teams [Counter-intelligence Service] for security of housing, public order and others. We must work more closely and be more practical with the patrolmen. They must be well trained, prepared, and disciplined.

To improve security work it is important to improve the communication between divisions on duty and patrol districts. The need to improve the

performance of divisions on duty was emphasized. They should not only register but participate actively in the organization of search operations. The effectiveness of the staff must be increased. The quality of instruction must be improved, the control and inspections of the staff's work must be increased.

The minister paid very close attention to the question of address registration. He emphasized that this is not just a formal administrative act. This activity must acquire more political meaning and content. Specific and definite time limits were given for the completion of address registration according to the requirements of the present situation.

The responsibilities now facing the security patrol staff are very important. For this reason, Dimitur Stoyanov emphasized, they can be fulfilled by increasing the staff's competence. It is necessary to improve their education, professional training, discipline, manners, and tactfulness. Every militiaman must have the necessary minimum knowledge of the law.

The minister of internal affairs dwelled on many other important topics from the life and work of the security patrol staff. His speech at the conference was a statement of policy showing in detail the current place, role, and important responsibilities of the security patrol staff. The next few years must be a burning point for the work of the security militia, said the minister.

And he is right. Because reality requires it of them every day. The decisions of the 13th Party Congress and the strained and complicated present international situation also require it.

The report and speeches of the national conference about security patrol staff made a very detailed analysis of the condition of these activities of the Peoples' Militia. Once again, the successes, weaknesses, and ways for improvement were revealed boldly and decisively. The conference equipped the security militia with new tasks, power, and knowledge.

There is nothing else left now but to roll up our sleeves and transform into deeds the requirements given by the national conference, to strive tirelessly for the establishment of exemplary public order in the towns and neighborhoods, and to establish an effective and reliable security patrol of the areas.

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WORK OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT 'INEFFECTIVE'

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview in the editor's office about the responsibility, unity of action, and operational skill in the fight against crime. Note on "Naroden Strazh"]

[Text] The unique dynamics of the fight against crime shows unmistakably all of our oversights. And if we wish to be honest with ourselves we must admit that, at times, they are very disconcerting. Ultimately, this reflects unfavorably on the authority of the entire People's militia and others as well.

It is true that our organs have indisputable success in the fight against violators of the law, and in what is even more important: the rate of solving crimes in our country is very high. In some cases however, actions against criminals turn out to be unproductive and ineffective. Why? What are the reasons?

The tense atmosphere at present requires us to seek exact answers to these worrisome questions even if they contain bitter truths about the work of some members of our personnel.

For such an interview we, the editorial staff, have invited specialists who participate firsthand in the fight against crime: First Lieutenant Yordan Maslenkov, inspector in the "Crime" division, Lieutenant Bogomil Todorov, examining magistrate in the "Investigations" division, Captain Simeon Yordanov, department head of NTO, and First Lieutenant Kasimir Petrov, regional inspector, fifth RU [rayon administration] (all from SGU [possible expansion: Sofia City Administration] of the Ministry of Interior), and Colonel Aleksandur Gelementov, Master of Arts in Jurisprudence and associate professor at the "G. Dimitrov" School of Forensic Sciences.

This time we decided to discuss the professionalism, unity of action, and responsibility not as a whole, but starting with the facts of one specific case.

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Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 30 Dec 86 No 101 pp 16-32

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Engineering chemistry, development and accelerated technological progress in - at the BAM, 87/6.

K.

Candidate students, ordinance on amending and supplementing Ordinance No 4 on conditions and procedure for organizing preparatory courses for VUZs for - for worker and rural youth, 37/12.

Grade-skill, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 17 on the acquisition of - by pedagogical cadres and granting teachers education position titles, 68/3.

Code, labor -, 26/1-32; 27/1-24.

Control-analytical laboratories, ordinance on the structure and tasks of -, 55/6.

Duplicating equipment, for the accelerated development of the production - for memory, printing and other software for personal computers and microprocessor systems, 87/6.

Ship's documents, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 5 on -, 52/9.

Ship building, for the accelerated development of - in the 9th 5-year period and until 1995, 35/4; ordinance on the specific regulations for the application of the economic mechanism in, 35/4.

Credit activities, amending and supplementing the ordinance on - of the State Savings Bank, 56/3; amending and supplementing the ordinance on - of the State Savings Bank, 92/7.

Cultural and scientific cooperation, agreement on - between the government of the NRB and the government of Burkina Faso, 44/4; agreement on - between the government of the NRB and the government of the Republic of Cape Verde, 44/5; agreement on - between the government of the NRB and the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, 45/9; agreement on - between the government of the NRB and the government of the Republic of Kenya, 59/8.

Kitchen waste, ordinance on veterinary-sanitary and hygienic requirements in the collection, sanitizing and utilization of -, 7/9.

L.

Laboratories and testing stations, supplement to the 31 March 1986 list of representatives of - entitled to conduct state tests, 58/7.

Lasers, ordinance on sanitary regulations in work with, 95/5.

Laser radiation, ordinance on health standards for -, 92/12.

Medicines, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 15 on free granting of - for some patients treated at home, 9/10; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 15 on free - for some patients treated at home, 53/6.

Passenger cars, determining the procedure for transferring -, owned by private citizens, 40/6; ordinance on the sale of used -, owned by citizens, through the Motor Vehicles and Automotive Services SO, 43/6.

Lecturing and other fees, on the adoption of a table stipulating the amounts of -, 43/3.

M.

Mandate, Ukase extending the - of the Presidium and the Scientific Commissions of the Higher Certification Commission, 36/2.

Mass soccer, ordinance on the use of funds granted for the development of - 45/10.

Measures and measuring instruments, amendments of the law on -, 89/4.

Microbial preparations, on setting up an institute for - for agriculture, 88/5.

Mineral samples, ordinance on the search for, purchasing, processing and marketing of -, fossils and other mineral raw materials for jewelry, souvenir and museum requirements, 9/9.

Customs control, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 1 on - for objects carried by individuals crossing the state border of the NRB, 38/14; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 1 on - of objects carried by individuals crossing the state border of the NRB, 54/5.

Motor transport vehicles, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 5 on the registration and recording of -, owned by foreign physical and juridical persons, 63/2; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 2 on customs processing of -, 84/3.

N.

Tenants, Ukase on the provisional housing of - in housing and cottages of citizens in settlements in Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte Okrugs, 101/14.

Tenant relations, amendment of the Law on - 88/3.

Penalties, amendments of the Law on the Execution of -, 89/4; supplements to the Law on Administrative Violations and -, 89/4; amendments of the Ukase on - in connection with violations of statistical accountability, 89/4.

Penal code, law on amendments and supplements to the -, 89/1.

Penal procedure code, law on amendments and supplements to the -, 89/5.

People's councils, on the further improvement of the functions and administrative structures of the -, 51/7.

Scientific degrees and scientific titles, Ukase amending the law on the -, 94/1; law ratifying Ukase No 4114 amending the law on -, 101/13.

Starting school age, defining - for mandatory schooling, 58/6.

New prices, determining wholesale - of some basic energy-raw material resources, 33/4.

Legal Ukases, law on ratifying -, promulgated by the NRB State Council for the period between 8 April and 10 June 1986, 49/1; law ratifying -, promulgated by the NRB State Council for the period from 9 June to 7 October 1986, 87/1.

O.

Ship's processing, ordinance amending Ordinance No 10 on - in Black Sea ports of the NRB, 37/12.

Training of foreign citizens, ordinance on the procedure for the enrollment and - in higher and secondary specialized schools in the NRB, 15/7.

Leasing, ordinance on - of housing and other property managed by the urbanization and communal economy SP and on the rights and obligations of house managers, 86/2.

Sectorial standards, lists of newly registered, replaced and deleted - 4: September 1985, 11/9; October 1985, 19/7; November 1985, 73/8; December 1985, 76/3; January 1986, 77/9; February 1986, 81/9; March 1986, 96/9; April 1986, 98/7.

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P.

Monuments, list of group and single architectural-construction - of culture in Svezhen Village, Plovdiv Okrug, 86/6.

Financial funds, settling the availability of some - with the new organizational structures, 44/4.

Pensions, supplementing the regulation of the law on - and Letter of the Council of Ministers No 18 of 1985, 39/5; Ukase on supplementing the - of the veterans of the 1944-1945 Patriotic War, 49/4; supplementing Ukase No 3374 on increasing minimal - and applying a system for periodical updating of all - and amending and supplementing the law on - and the law on social security, 49/4; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 3 on the payment of -, 98/5.

Pensioning, improving wages and conditions for - of agricultural mechanizers, 3/21; supplementing the regulation on categorizing labor in -, 35/4.

Indicators and standards, ordinance on - in determining the quality of running surface waters, 96/6.

Regulations and standards, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 5 on - for the territorial and settlement structure, 52/11.

Regulations, adopting - on the functions and activities of the Council for Spiritual Development of the MS, the Social Council of the MS and the Committee for Science and - on the application of the law on utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, 66/6; - on the functions and activities of the Council for Spiritual Development of the MS, 66/6; - on the functions and activities of the Social Council of the MS, 66/8; - on the functions and activities of the Committee for Science, 66/9; - on the application of the law on the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, 66/11.

Freight hauling, ordinance on - through the unified national automated system for control of automotive haulage, 8/4.

Redirecting, on - of inefficient small enterprises, 57/6.

Redirecting cadres, on -, specialists and employees, 25/6.

Transplanting, ordinance on removal or organs from bodies for -, 7/7.

Prophylactic establishments, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 97 on -, 5/51.

Road transport vehicles, ordinance amending Ordinance No 6 on the registration and recording of -, 39/6.

Road work, on improving the management of - in the country, 53/5.

R.

Regular military service, Ukase amending Ukase No 4 on regulating the - of young people working in metallurgy, 5/41; law ratifying Ukase No 94 on the amendment of Ukase No 4 settling the - of young people working in metallurgy, 9/1.

S.

Sanitary-hygienic condition of the capital, on solving some urgent problems related to -, 81/7.

Agriculture and forestry, reorganizing and setting up economic trusts and combines in the area of the -, 45/2.

Family code, Ukase on the application of Article 136, para 1, of the -, 33/1.

Official access, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 4 on individuals who have the right to - in sports competitions, concerts and performances, 24/5.

Citizens' ownership, law amending and supplementing the law on -, 88/1.

Specialists, on the training of - for the Plovdiv Scientific-Production Complex, 50/11.

Sports schools, regulation on the organization of - in the NRB, 38/8.

Incentives, determining - for workers participating in the building of projects at the Pernik Industrial Complex, 17/5.

Scholarships, amending and supplementing FMS No 40, 1985 on - to students in VUZ and post-graduate students, 4/37; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 2 on - in VUZs, 44/8.

Goods for the population, adoption of general conditions for the procurement of -, 5/46; general conditions for the procurement of -, 5/46.

Public catering cafeterias, ordinance on -, stands and booths of settlements, departments, economic organizations and schools, 5/13.

Structural and personal changes, resolution on - in the Council of Ministers, 9/1.

Structural changes, defining the continuity, - and number of personnel in connection with closing down and reorganizing ministries, other departments and economic organizations, 36/3.

Students, ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 6 on the enrollment of - at the State Library Institute, 21/6; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 9 on the enrollment of - at NRB VUZs and granting permission for training of Bulgarian citizens in foreign VUZs, 31/5; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 8 on the enrollment of - in art VUZs, 35/6; ordinance amending Ordinance No 8 on the acceptance of - in art VUZs, 46/12; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 9 on the enrollment of - at NRB VUZs and granting permission for the training of Bulgarian citizens in foreign VUZs, 48/4.

Courts, Ukase amending the law on the structure of -, 29/1.

Communications, amendment to the law on - 36/1.

T.

Fees, ordinance amending Ordinance No 1312 on the conditions and - charged at civilian airports in the NRB, 48/4.

Tariff, ratifying the - on the amount of deposit as per Articles 15 and 17 of the law on the protection of arable land and pastures, 33/4; amending and supplementing the - on the amount of payments as per Articles 15 and 17 of the law on the protection of the arable land and pastures, 83/8.

Tariff on rentals, supplementing the - for housing premises and premises and sites for economic and administrative needs, 78/6.

Telephone installations, instruction amending the instruction on connection - in buildings with the urban telephone grid, 61/6.

Territorial and settlement structure, amendment to the law on -, 36/1; ordinance amending Ordinance No 5 on regulations and standards related to -, 64/6.

Technological institutes, on setting up - within the Izot SO, 88/4.

Truck building, on accelerating the development of - and ensuring conditions for the expansion and intensification of integration relations between the NRB and Czechoslovakia in this area, 5/50.

Labor resources, perfecting the administration of the dynamics of - and stabilizing labor collectives, 91/6.

Commercial navigation, amending the Ukase on - of the NRB, 36/1.

U.

Textbooks and training aids, improving the quality of -, 42/6.

Secondary school students, ordinance on the number of - in classes and groups of secondary arts and culture schools, 3/28; ordinance on the enrollment of children as - in the National Secondary School of Culture, 18/3; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 7 on the enrollment of - in the Julius Puchik Secondary Specialized Printing and Photography School, 21/6; ordinance on the enrollment of - in the ninth grade of the unified secondary polytechnical schools, the first year of secondary vocational-technical schools, technical schools, vocational classes and the eighth grade of natural science-mathematics high schools in the 1986/1987 school year, 22/2; ordinance on the enrollment of - in secondary art schools, 33/5; regulation on the sports training of - at the ESPU in the sports department, 41/4; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 16 on enrollment of - at the ESPU offering training in the Russian or a Western language, 47/5; ordinance

supplementing Ordinance No 4 on the enrollment of - in the ninth grade of the ESPU, first year at the SPTU, technical schools, vocational classes and the eighth grade in natural science-mathematical high schools for the 1986/1987 school year, 50/11; ordinance amending and supplementing Ordinance No 15 on the number of - in classes and wards in groups of training-educational institutions, 51/11.

F.

Financing newspapers, on improving the organization of - and periodicals and setting up their editorial staffs and fees, 4/36.

Phytosanitary control, on the creation of state - and control of plant production and soil for pollution with chemical substances, 85/3.

"Children's assistance" fund, ordinance on the procedure for depositing, refunding and spending assets from the -, 4/14.

"Production incentive and supply improvements" fund, ordinance on collecting and spending assets of the -, 13/12.

Functions, rights and obligations, regulation on - of representatives of the Council of Ministers at particularly important construction projects, 36/4.

Kh.

Hygiene norms, ordinance supplementing Ordinance No 5 on - for maximally admissible quantities of chemical and biological pollutants in food products, 5/50.

Ts.

Health shops, establishment of -, 1/3; ordinance on the organization of -, 1/3.

Sht.

Table of organization wages, formulating standards on the size of the personnel and - of new economic trusts, 29/15.

5003

CSO:2200/43

VOIVODSHIP PEOPLES COUNCILS DECISIONS SUMMARIZED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The proceeding sessions of the voivodship peoples council [WRN] devoted chiefly to the establishment of voivodship socioeconomic plans for both 1987 and the entire 5-year period are unusually arduous.

The councillors are also discussing important socioeconomic problems, electing members to peoples councils and criminal boards, voting on programs to realize tasks put forth by the 10th PZPR Congress and resolutions of recent viovodship party conferences.

Reports from regional PAP correspondents put particular emphasis on the councillors' economic approach in dealing with the development of voivodships. In the Konin voivodship, the crucial task for the period leading to 1990 is to reduce the material- and energy-intensiveness of production at regional firms.

The Gdansk WRN concentrated on the region's maritime economy. It was decided that future tasks will aim foremost at restraining the depreciation of fixed assets at ports, shortening docking time for ships, and increasing the efficiency of maritime navigation and its freightage capacity.

The Tarnow WRN believes that the key to accelerating the development of vegetable and animal production is the introduction of a land integration program.

Theater and music lovers will be particularly pleased by the decision of the Lublin WRN. In the following year, after several years of construction, the Lublin Theater will finally be opened for use. The theatrical hall will have a seating capacity of 400 and the concert hall 620.

The Walbrzych voivodship has one of the most acute housing shortages in the country. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that WRN members in Walbrzych have once again taken up this problem.

A WRN session at Slupsk discussed an important social problem--the function of criminal boards and courts.

The work of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate was praised at the Chelm WRN session.

The topic of discussion at the Wloclawek WRN session centered on maintaining public law, order, and safety. The deliberations acknowledged further stabilization of political, social, and economic life here in the Kujavia and Dobrzyn region.

13090/9190
CSO: 2600/181

COMMENTARY ON SEJM REJECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 48, 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] A lot of generally favorable emotion has been stirred by the withdrawal from the Sejm of government amendments to 11 draft laws concerning the functioning of national economy. However, satisfaction of two kinds must be distinguished: as felt by those who welcomed the prospects of improving the proposals or renouncing some of their parts, and those made happy by the very fact of "government defeat". The definition is in quotation marks because of its problematic nature; for we are not dealing with mutually hostile parties with divergent aims but with contacts between the governing team and the country's supreme authority. The former proposes, the latter accepts--or not. Furthermore, this was not a case of rejecting a government draft by the Sejm plenum but of the proposals being withdrawn by the government for the purpose of introducing amendments, and prior to their being presented to the plenary session discussions.

The drafts had been discussed by a great number of groups: self-government chairmen at their all-Polish conference (the participants were, of course, primarily interested in the draft concerning the changes in the law on self-government), council of ministers presidium reform commission, Sejm socio-economic commission and, finally, the team of Sejm advisers. It was characteristic that all these diverse bodies fully shared the opinion as expressed in the drafts' explanatory notes which had its source in the government analysis of the economic situation, and concerning the need energetically to counteract the harmful phenomena making their appearance in the national economy: inflation, failure to maintain appropriate wages-effects relationships, excessive and destructive budget grants, a high degree of wasteful use of materials and energy, ineffective management of economy, its inappropriate structure etc. Hence, there was full harmony of aims, nay, it was considered by some bodies, e.g. the socio-economic council that such aims should not only be attained at the levels determined by the national socio-economic plan but even surpass such levels.

Divergences concerned the ways of achieving such aims. If the drafts 'failed to meet expectations--in the terms of a polite but firm disapproval--but brought quite heated denouncing voices about--it was because the changes as proposed were not directed at strengthening the economic mechanisms of reform but, on the contrary, at limiting the autonomy of enterprises and of their

self-government, at increasing the units' subordination to the founding agencies, creating new vertical structures, and expanding the fiat of the planning commission concerning the plan targets (this was discussed at length by the press including POLITYKA No 45/86).

The matter will have been dealt with by the Sejm after the new, amended version of the drafts has been tabled. But whatever the Sejm may decide, it can as early as today be stated that what has happened was all to the good. Not only because one amends what should be amended. Also because the government has been able to admit its errors, and did not consider it a 'defeat'. In brief, law is for everyone, and must be obeyed by all of us; the government must count not just with the Sejm resolutions--which is obvious--but also with their anticipation, with the moods and opinions as expressed by the Sejm ancillary teams.

Still another lesson is being taught by the events: the need for the stabilization of law, so strongly felt by the people and their elected representatives. The need for the steadiness of solutions, of the rules of the game according to which all economic undertakings are set under way. It is illusive to think that the results desired can be yielded by repeated changes matching momentary needs. On the contrary, no changes whatsoever are introduced by the law itself. It is only its implementation that is bearing fruit. By frequent changes in the letter of the law, not just chaos is brought into economy but frustrations are caused to those responsible--at various levels. This passionate note could be discerned in many speeches as delivered by members of the agencies consulted. It has been aptly summarized by one of the speakers: "By the mania of unceasing changes in the law, unending claims and trouble are guaranteed for all of us".

Therefore, it is worthwhile to tolerate passing discomfort while awaiting the full results of the action of law, many a time invisible until years have gone by but, in return, lasting and complete. Let us hope this will be the case in the future.

5174/7051
CSO: 2600/240

POLITICS

POLAND

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT FUNCTIONS DISCUSSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] A conference of Supreme Administrative Court [NSA] judges is being held in Popow on 28-30 October with NSA president docent Dr hab Adam Zielinski presiding.

More than 70 judges from all NSA regional offices (there are 6 outside of Warsaw: at Gdansk, Poznan, Katowice, Krakow, Wroclaw, and Lublin) gathered to discuss problems arising during their judicial work.

The first day of the meeting was dominated by a very interesting and controversial issue, that is, whether NSA control over administrative infliction of capital punishment is necessary and possible.

The NSA judges believe that such control is necessary and possible based on existent law since capital punishment is inflicted under statutory laws without prior reexamination of the case.

The meeting will also examine a land management program, selected judicial problems of economic reform, and other issues under NSA jurisdiction.

13090/9190
CBO: 2600/181

UNIVERSITIES 'EARNING CAPABILITIES' NOTED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Interviews with Professor Eligiusz Roszyk, pro rector, Wroclaw Academy of Agriculture, Professor Iwo Pollo, Lublin Polytechnic, Professor Feliks Prusak, pro rector, Szczecin University]

[Text] [Question] "Investment outlays, repairs, equipment--these growing and, at the same time--costliest academic schools' requirements are ever harder to be covered by state grants exclusively. Can academic schools earn the indispensable funds on their own? What expenditure can an academic school finance by means of income from its scientific research activities? Following are examples from an academy of agriculture, a polytechnic and university".

[Answer] "What are an academic school's revenues coming from when studies are free of charge? Well, from patents, inventions, new technological projects to be introduced in production. At an academy of agriculture, this means growing new plant varieties or the working out of new fertilizing methods. However, such effects are year-long in coming, and call for an appropriate base and equipment. Hence, while difficult, it is a feasible idea".

[Question] "This year, the contracts signed by Wroclaw Academy of Agriculture and calling for scientific research or various services to socialized economy units totaled 400 million zloty. What can such income purchase for your Academy?"

[Answer] "Not very much--at any rate nothing very valuable. After deducting wages and salaries, cost of materials, equipment and overheads, there will remain 15, perhaps 20 million of profits. This will not cover even what our laboratories are short of. Today, a microscope is priced half a million. Thus, the school can not earn enough for the development of its base."

[Question] "A fine example of effects to be brought about by an academic school's activities in developing research and in initiating cooperation with regional economy is provided by Lublin Polytechnic. In 1983, the value of the effects of the Polytechnic's scientific research activities in favor of the national economy totaled 6.5 million zloty. The following year, the corresponding earnings amounted to 9.9 million. In 1985 however, they

reached 84 million. Similar dynamics was shown by income from sales of licenses and scientific papers, the value of which rose in 1985 to 1.2 million as against 385,000 in 1983. About 60 percent remains as the school's profits to be spent on renovation, equipment etc.".

[Answer] "On the sales of patents, the school does not make a packet, and certainly too little to cover all expenditures singlehanded. However, such sales contribute additional funds to the budget, and to purchases of equipment as well. This is what we are using them for. What the school has to offer are ideas, concepts, programs while our partners are offering purchases, equipment etc. In addition, as such research and other activities are to be the advantage of national economy, they should continue to be conducted and developed".

[Question] "Szczecin University is an outstanding example of an academic school's potential in self-dependent development of base, of equipment hinterland. This youngest academic school, now in its second year of existence, is conducting 78 projects with a combined value in excess of 100 million. Some of these projects will bring the national economy hundreds of millions. And what is your University's gain?".

[Answer] "The gains are obvious. Example: under a contract with Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Authority, the university will have one of the most modern computer centers at its disposal. The equipment is, of course, furnished by the Port Authority. As for ourselves, we are providing qualified personnel, programs, the concept of the system's operation. Such system will meet the harbor's needs, at the same time affording the university tremendous opportunities of research, introduction and training of cadres. Lacking such cooperation, it would have been hard to think of our prospects, of providing conditions for the development of research without which it is not possible to mean anything in world science".

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SOCIETY'S POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL AWARENESS EXAMINED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] On 11 November, the international scientific conference on the shaping up of political awareness in the process of socialist construction opened at Plock.

It is the aim of the conference to proceed to an exchange of views held by outstanding scientists of socialist countries, and concerning the current state of the population's political awareness, and the growing role played by public opinion. The aims of the conference are both scientific--cognizance--and utilitarian--in connection with the working out of concrete methods of action.

For 2 days, scientists coming from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary and from Poland's academic centers will, in four problem teams, discuss the role played by the Marxist-Leninist party in shaping up political awareness, the theoretical social awareness structure problems, methodological problems of research into political awareness, and problems of ideological struggle in its aspect of shaping up a socialist society's political awareness.

On the second day, participants will meet Plock Voivodship industrial crews. In their discussions, industrial workers and scientists will swap opinions, and answer questions of interest to the working people.

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CURRENT STATE OF HISTORICAL STUDIES, RESEARCH DECRIED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 48, 29 Nov 86 p 14

[Text] News from Poland is now reaching me quite late (oh, dear post office...), and this is why it was only a short while ago that I have learned, with interest, what my distinguished friends were thinking of Polish historiography ("We are calling the ghosts out", POLITYKA No 41). Certain problems are more discernible from afar, and so I take the liberty of adding my pennyworth as well.

First, the problems of shaping national awareness up, and the history of Poland's national minorities. Recent years have brought--and not in Poland alone--an increased interest in nation-shaping processes, and it so happens that Polish science can meet the manifest social requirements better than historiography of many another country, even though I believe there is still a lot to be done. Besides, the favorable opinion enjoyed by our science is the fundamental reason of my stay in Jerusalem. Without great to-do, in the calm of provincial Cieszyn (may be have as many of such provinces as possible!), there came into being many articles and books (the last one is in print) by Jozef Chlebowczyk, who prematurely died over a year ago. He had not completed his research program but by his work has provided a basis for further research. I think we can find but few similar cases in world literature. Among the publications known to me, the books by Miroslav Hroch of Prague and by Emil Niederhauser of Budapest are noteworthy. A good number of other works that have reached me after reading Chlebowczyk's papers leave a truly anachronous impression. Let us add that Chlebowczyk was neither the first one in Poland to have considered these problems nor the last for he has left disciples.

Not only in Silesia are there historians to be found, busying themselves with nationality problems. Some books are certain to be published in the nearest future, others are now being prepared, and I hope we will live to see the translations of the more valuable foreign publications. But beware: competition is not asleep, it is not only in Poland that historians are at work, and so let us not rest on our laurels.

The modern and contemporary universal history: in certain fields, we are not doing badly. While our researchers into the past of Latin America are few and far between, I often hear words praising their work. The history of

diplomacy is in good shape, and not just in the sphere of Krakow's influence where for years Henryk Batowski has been reigning supreme. Well, as late as the successive issue of *POLITYKA*, there have been warm, well-deserved words on the latest book by Warsaw's Jerzy Kumaniecki. However, as diplomatic history remains as a rule in close connection with the history of Poland, I will leave it aside.

The state is much less brilliant of research into problems of internal history of particular countries and regions. Here, there are few successes to be recorded, and the position is quite poor regarding post-1945 history. And still--the opinions of certain fellow-historians notwithstanding--there is interest in universal history, and in its contemporary period in particular. Perhaps the publishing houses are not interested? And, first of all, universal history, if it is to be studied in a serious manner, must call for research not solely in Poland but in foreign archives and libraries as well. However, what are the chances of our junior colleagues for spending some time abroad, even in Czechoslovakia, so close. I know some of them who, against odds, went abroad for a while but a short period is insufficient, and their means are not substantial enough to enable them to stay longer.

Finally, modern and contemporary economic history. In appearance, it would seem that the state of these studies is satisfactory, and that our historians continue enjoying international appreciation. Reality is less cheerful. True, there is something going on at the border of economic and social history. We are still taking advantage of the traditions as initiated by Witold Kula, and continued not by his disciples alone. Theirs are not seldom works little known outside the circle of specialists, and reading them is hard for non-professionals (and sometimes also for historians not acquainted with specific analysis methods).

On the other hand, for many years now, the latest economic history has been going through a crisis. Popular in the past, this field of research is now short of heirs and, while discussions are from time to time bursting out, little headway is being made. In the achievements of the last few years, methodological studies (Kula, Jerzy Topolski) have been coming to the fore but there are no reasons to be satisfied with the way their cogitations are applied in practice. We did republish modified handbooks however, without being accompanied by monographic studies, they are obsolescent. It is to be supposed such slowdown is also to be ascribed to the economic history's being pushed to a distant margin of economic studies, and to the trouble experienced when trying to publish books. I quite understand that from every publishing house's point of view, the biography of a well-known politician is more desirable than even the most valuable study of the life of craftsmen in the years between the World Wars. Economic history has never stood a chance of gaining numerous readers. Still, its current state is disquieting.

There remains another melancholy reflection. No doubt, by the present difficult economic situation, we are compelled to cut many funds back. There are decreasing chances of people who graduate from Poland's academic schools to

find a job at a scientific center dedicated to history. The possibilities of publication have dwindled. Today, the results are already being felt but in a few years' time it will so happen that there will be no successors to academic educators who retire. And what will the state of things be in 10 or 15 years' time? It takes a long while to train a self-dependent scientist, and among many who are called, few are chosen who would stand a chance of leaving something durable. But when vocations are few, there will be no chosen ones at all. Hence, while I am considering the current state of Polish historiography with mixed feelings, it is with anxiety that I am viewing its future.

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OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING PAPAL VISIT

LD091408 Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, 9 March--Before Pope John Paul's June visit, the joint government and Episcopate Commission appealed to the society to prepare for a dignified reception of the Pope, in accord with the motto: The Pope is welcomed by a clean, sober, industrious and thrifty Poland. The realization of this slogan was the subject of an interview granted by Professor Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, to the weekly PRAWO I ZYCIE.

Professor Lopatka said in part: "There is of course no special organizational structure for the realization of this motto, and there is no need for one. This should be done, on the one hand, by the representatives of the government--village administrators, heads of rural districts, national councils, enterprises, and by parish-priests, convents and other church organizational units, on the other. We expect that this slogan will be widely taken up. PRON is a social organization which could play an essential role in its realization."

"At the present moment wide-scale talks are being held between the representatives of local authorities and the clergy, during which concrete proposals are presented by the government's representatives. It can be expected that concrete proposals will also be submitted by the clergy," Prof. Lopatka continued.

"During the above mentioned meeting of the joint commission, co-chairmen of the state-church team for combatting alcoholism were appointed. On the other hand, information on concrete initiatives in the various regions of the country has not reached me yet. Nonetheless, I believe that the annual spring cleaning-up will be a good occasion for noting successes not only in the area of tidiness, but efficient management and industriousness as well. A healthy competitive spirit might also arise between lay activists and the clergy," Prof. Lopatka stated.

"This is the sincere wish of the state authorities which hold the opinion that the achievements of cooperation between the state and the church were not sufficiently utilized during the preparations for Pope John Paul's previous visits and during the visits themselves. This time we would like to avoid this," Prof. Lopatka continued and concluded by saying:

"Other areas of cooperation include the care for monuments, the healthy state of natural environment, the stability of the family, respect for social, individual and personal property and concern for the observance of the law. It is the state authorities' intention that the initiatives in all these areas create an encouragement to the widening of the plane of cooperation. Another important example: The concern for maintaining links between Poles living abroad and their homeland. Not long ago, an inter-ministerial commission reviewing the situation of Poles abroad, reached the conclusion that the clergy, both the Roman-Catholic priests and those of some other denominations, have considerable achievements in preserving the national character and maintaining the ties of the Poles with their home country."

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BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ NAMED--Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received on 13 October the newly appointed Polish ambassador to the Republic of Iraq, Witold Jurasz. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct p 5] 13090/9190

NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received on 14 October at Belvedere Palace the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Poland, Branko Puharic who presented his credentials. After the ceremony, Ambassador Branko Puharic was received by the vice president at a private audience. The ambassador was given military honors at the palace courtyard by the Polish Army's guard of honor which played each country's national hymn. In connection with the beginning of his diplomatic mission in Poland, Ambassador B. Puharic laid a wreath on 14 October at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Oct 86 p 2] 13090/9190

BLOC SEMINAR ON FAMILY--The 5th International Seminar of Socialist Countries devoted to the form and range of activity of premarital and family guidance came to a close on 14 October in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Oct 86 p 2] 13090/9190

PASSPORTS TO BLOC NATIONS REQUIRED--Beginning on January 1987, passports to socialist countries will be required. Insertions stamped in identity cards will become void. Already as of 10 October, the Orbis travel agency located at 20 Swietokrzyska Street is assisting individuals to obtain passports. Only Warsaw residents will be able to take advantage of this service. Passports may be obtained by individuals and groups employed by Warsaw enterprises. Delegated Orbis employees will arrive at an enterprise on a specific date to hand out passport applications. After several weeks, an Orbis employee will return with the passports. The fee for Orbis' assistance in obtaining a passport will be 500 zloty. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 2] 13090/9190

GLEMP ON TIES WITH VATICAN--Warsaw, 9 March--Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, returned from a two-week foreign trip here today, welcomed at the airport by senior clerics and state officials. The welcoming party included general secretary of the Polish Episcopate, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, as well as officials of the Office for Religious Affairs and the Foreign Ministry. Speaking to journalists, Glemp said Pope John Paul II was

very much pleased over the preparations to his visit to Poland in June, which "are progressing well and we can receive the Pope in a worthy manner, with benefit to the church and society." Glemp also commented on reports of possible early establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See, saying work over the issue was in an advanced stage which augured early finalization. "I cannot say today when it takes place, but I know that a wish to that effect has been clearly expressed by the Episcopate and the Vatican, and by the Polish authorities," the primate said. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1836 GMT 9 Mar 87 LD] /12913

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NEW CHAIRMEN FOR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMISSIONS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 4, 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Presidential Decree on the Release and Appointment of Chairmen of Commissions Subordinate to the Council of Ministers]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--Comrade Ioan Totu is released from his position as chairman of the Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Collaboration and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and from his position as chairman of the Governmental Commission for Streamlining the Records System in Socialist Units.

Article 2--Comrade Cornel Pacoste, deputy premier of the government, is also appointed chairman of the Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Collaboration and is designated permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Article 3--Comrade Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy premier of the government, is also appointed chairman of the Governmental Commission for Streamlining the Records System in Socialist Units.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 5 February 1987
No 18

/12232
CSO: 2700/164

POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

GAINUSE APPOINTMENT--On the basis of Article 97 of the Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the people's councils, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Alexandrina Gainuse is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ialomita County People's Council. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 6, 20 Feb 87 p 3] /12232

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June 15, 1987